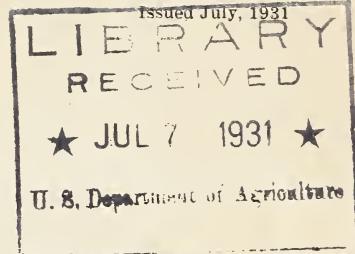


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Issued July, 1931



United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE CAUSTIC POISON ACT

[Given pursuant to section 9 of the caustic poison act]

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June 24, 1931]

**1. Misbranding of Go-Drain. U. S. v. 11 Cans and 31 Cans of Go-Drain.
Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.
(C. P. A. No. 1. S. No. 228.)**

Examination of samples of a product, in containers suitable for household use and known as Go-Drain, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the article contained sodium hydroxide, a caustic poison, that the word "Poison" appeared on the label in type smaller than the size required by law, also that the label failed to bear complete directions for treatment in case of accidental injury, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On February 13, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42 cans of Go-Drain, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Goulard & Olena (Inc.), New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Jersey City, N. J., on or about January 9, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and that it was misbranded in violation of the act of Congress, known as the Federal caustic poison act. The article was labeled in part: "Go-Drain * * * Poison * * * Manufactured by Goulard & Olena, Inc." The label bore letters in type larger than 24-point; the word "Poison" appeared in 10-point type on the labels of a portion of the cans and in 14-point type on the remainder.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the common name of the substance, namely, sodium hydroxide, did not appear on the label of the container; for the further reason that the word "Poison" on the label was less than 24-point size; and for the further reason that the directions for treatment in case of accidental personal injury were inadequately stated, there being no treatment given for eye injury.

On March 10, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

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